

Nomenclature of *Sternochetus mangiferae* (F.), the Mango Weevil (Coleoptera, Curculionidae)

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The mango weevil, originally described from India, is a serious pest of mango, especially in Hawaii. It now inhabits all mango-growing regions which border the Indian Ocean, the East Indies, Philippines, Madagascar, Labuan (Island off North Borneo), and South Africa. Different technical names have been applied to the species, but at present it is called *Cryptorhynchus mangiferae* (F.) by most workers. Its correct name, not generally adopted, appears to be *Sternochetus mangiferae* (F.). The following facts form the basis for this conclusion.

In 1807, Illiger, *Magazin für Insektenkunde* VI, p. 330, established the genus *Cryptorhynchus* for a number of species, without designating a type. The basis for the change in interpretation of *Cryptorhynchus* and its emendation *Cryptorrhynchus* is the fact that Latreille in 1810 designated "*pericarpus* Fab.," which is identical with *pericarpus* L., as genotype of *Cryptorhynchus*. This is discussed by Pierce in *Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash.*, Vol. 21, No. 2, Feb., 1919, p. 25. The species *pericarpus* L. belongs to the subfamily known as Ceutorhynchinae (or Ceutorrhynchinae); therefore the generic name *Cryptorhynchus* Ill., 1807, should be transferred to this subfamily. Such a procedure is in accord with the Rules of Zoological Nomenclature, though the change is not acceptable to most workers, who continue to use *Cryptorhynchus* (*Cryptorrhynchus*) for *mangiferae*, *lapathi*, and allied species.

As to the use of *Sternochetus* (not *Sternochestus* and not *Sterrochaetus*, as it is misspelled in *Proc. Hawaii. Ent. Soc.*, Vol. 6, No. 2, July 1926, p. 293), Pierce, in his "Manual of Dangerous Insects * * *," U. S. Dept. Agr., pp. 143-144, figs. 71-72, issued Aug. 1917, validated this name. Pierce placed *Curculio mangiferae* F. and *Curculio gravis* F. in *Sternochetus* and also indicated that these were formerly placed in *Cryptor-*

hynchus. Buchanan, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., Vol. 41, No. 3, Mar. 1939, designated *mangiferae* F. 1775 (Syst. Ent., p. 139) as genotype of *Sternochetus* Pierce, 1917. Unless the Rules are suspended, a change of generic name seems unavoidable. As a search of literature has failed to reveal an earlier name, *Sternochetus* Pierce, 1917, is to be used for both *lapathi* (L.) and *mangiferae* (F.) as well as all other species listed under *Cryptorrhynchus* or *Cryptorrhynchus* in the recent Schenkling Catalogue (pt. 151, 1936, p. 216).

Notes and News in Entomology

Under this heading we present, from time to time, notes, news, and comments. Contributions from readers are earnestly solicited and will be acknowledged when used.

Tenth International Congress of Entomology

The Tenth Congress, held at Montreal, August 17th to 25th, was an outstanding success; it was an entomologically edifying as well as a thoroughly enjoyable experience. During the first half of the Congress, section meetings were held at McGill University. Here, the charming, shaded campus area served as a delightful informal gathering place at noon and at other times for those personal contacts and *tete-a-tetes* with entomologists from all corners of the world that made attendance at this Congress such a satisfying and rewarding experience. On Tuesday the Congress made an all-day excursion to Ottawa. During the remaining four days the large and more austere building of the University of Montreal provided the necessary meeting rooms, cafeterias, etc., all conveniently under one roof.

Preliminary figures kindly made available by the Secretary of the Congress, Mr. J. A. Downes, show an attendance of about 1400 members. The fact that ca. 300 of these were from overseas made this Congress a truly international one. The others were Americans and Canadians in a ratio of about 2:1. In addition, there were 200 more, mainly overseas members,